PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1867. NO. 71.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Great Sale

Still continues at Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street. *Bargains are the order of the day* at this establishment.

John Brown and the Queen.

Queen Victoria went to see a beautiful painting by the Court painter, of "The Widowed Queen," representing her on horseback and the ever faithful John Brown holding the horse, and when asked how she liked it, she said it was all very good, except John Brown's eyes; it did not do them justice. What would she say to John's eyes were he to see ours at fifty cents, that had been sold during the war at two dollars; or those at one dollar which were sold at "cost" at their two dollars, which we now sell at four? All this and much more he or anybody else can see at Frew, Ayer, Lea, 26 Fifth street, the great "headquarters" for Gentlemen's furnishing Goods.

The Great Sale

Still continues at Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street. *Bargains are the order of the day* at this establishment.

City Evangelization.

In the religious notices on the first page of to-day's COMMERCIAL, our readers will find a notice from the Young Men's Christian Association, touching the right important subject of consolidating the efforts made in behalf of Sabbath Schools, and for the poor, and city evangelization, upon a common basis of organization and a mutual understanding among the different bands of workers. It is proposed to hold a conference meeting in St. Andrew's Church, on next Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

The Globe Heater,

For dwellings, halls, railway offices, and all places where powerful heat is required. Castings heavy, cost low, and the article efficient and satisfactory. Reference as to utility, Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

Buy Your Holiday Gifts

At Putnam & House's Gents Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street. New stock *especially for Holiday Gifts.* Call and examine. *Noticeable to show goods.*

The Black Cook.

The *sine plus ultra* of cooking stoves at Bissell & Co.'s, No. 235 Liberty street.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 181 Wood street, in section of Liberty street. Drop in and examine the new stock.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT, No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny City, at present occupied by E. R. Wilson as a Hat and Cap store, being one of the best located stores in Allegheny City. Counter and cases for sale. Enquire of E. R. Wilson.

SELLING OFF.—The entire stock of Hats and Caps at cost, previous to removal, at 117 Federal street, Allegheny City.

HATS AND CAPS at cost at No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny City. Store for rent.

BARGAINS in Boys and Children's Hats, at No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny City. Selling off—going to move, and wish to clean out.

This party has secured No. 117 Federal street, will be one of the best locations in Allegheny City.

Furnace—Bullet-Proof Prices.

French Coney sets for $8, worth $7.
Water Mink sets for $7, worth $9.
American Fitch sets for $10, worth $15.
Siberian Squirrel sets $11, worth $14.
Siberian Squirrel sets $14, worth $18.
Siberian Squirrel sets $18, worth $20.
Siberian Squirrel sets $20, worth $25.
Siberian Squirrel sets [illegible], worth $28.
Siberian Squirrel sets $30, worth $38.
Children's sets for $5, worth $6.
Children's sets for $4 50, worth $6 00.
Black Coney Muff for $2 50, worth $3 00.
Black Coney Muff for $3 50, worth $4 50.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $55 00 worth $85.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $75 00, worth $90 00.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $90, worth $120.
Two Striped Mink Muff $18, worth $25.
Two Striped Mink Muff $25, worth $30.
Two Striped Mink Muff $30, worth $40.
Hudson Bay Wolf Ft. Boas $32, worth $40.
Prairie Wolf Robes $25, worth $30.
Buffalo Robes $8, worth $12.
Buffalo Robes, Hoods, $15, worth $22.
Ladies' Hoods, fur trimmed, $2, worth $2 50.
Ladies' Hoods, fur trimmed, $3, worth $4.
Full line of Hats and Caps.

MAINS & CO.,
No. 261 Liberty street, opposite Hand.

The Daily Commercial

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

FOR MAYOR,
JOHN W. RIDDELL.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
WILLIAM C. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONTROLLER,
JOHN McGARGO.

FOR CITY ATTORNEY,
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs are unanimously of the opinion that additional legislation is necessary for the protection of American travelling abroad.

The China mails reached New York by overland route from San Francisco in fifteen days.

A Buffalo dispatch reports a heavy storm prevailing, and the weather rapidly growing colder.

A man named John Cochrane was killed by the switch engine, at the canal bridge, west of Erie, Pennsylvania, yesterday morning. He was lying across the track when run over.

BY MAILS.

The Atlanta, Georgia, *Watchman*, tells of a most extraordinary yield of corn—two hundred bushels and twelve quarts from one acre. It was raised in Richland District, South Carolina, by Dr. Parker.

The New Albany, Indiana, *Commercial*, says: "It is understood that General Weitzel regards the construction of a canal on this side of the river as entirely feasible, and will embody a recommendation to that effect in his report of the survey."

The Cleveland *Herald* says that the road by which Weston entered that city looks as though an army had passed over it. "Buggies, minus a wheel or a shaft; pieces of harness, hats and caps are strewn along this road in endless confusion. It is estimated that the damage to buggies alone will amount to $1,000."

Smart Bass, who was hung at Butler, Ga., lately, kept up a bold front to the last. He spoke a few words to the large number present. Alluding to the murder, he said he did what he believed any man in his situation would have done. He never had any idea of being hung. He called himself "Smart" because he thought he had too much quickness to be caught in his doings. Thus ended the life of a notorious thief and murderer.

A freedman went to the Radical speaking at Campbellton, Fla., a few days since, and for some reason carried a pistol, which, for convenience, he placed in the leg of his boot, already cocked, with the muzzle up. In walking around the trigger was struck and the contents of the pistol forced into his leg and side, from which blood ensued shortly after.

A correspondent writes to the Chicago *Tribune*: Speaking of dogs, it may be well to mention that Weston becomes perfectly wild when one of those animals approaches him. He has a horror of them and has been guilty of killing a great many of them since he left Portland. At one stage of the trip a large Newfoundland dog joined the party and continued with them several days, but, becoming footsore, had to abandon the enterprise and retrace his way.

"Old Mother Watts," as she was commonly called in Baltimore, is dead. She reached her one hundred and third year, and retained her health, memory and interest in passing events to the night of her death. In her young days she was a favorite slave of Thoroughgood Smith, the first Mayor of Baltimore.

The ironmasters of the North of England have given notice of their intention to make another reduction in the rate of wages, after the 7th inst., probably about 10 per cent.

A San Francisco paper looks forward to the time when grapes from California, by the Pacific Railroad, will be retailed in the Atlantic States for five cents a pound.

Now that the excitement and speculation in oils have passed away, the newspapers may venture to allude to the oil trade without favoring sharpers at the expense of the unsophisticated. The oil secretions in Pennsylvania are, in value, next in importance to its great staples, coal and iron, and as a source of wealth should not be associated with and made to bear the sins of gamblers of bogus companies bearing its name. In this connection we are glad to learn, from reliable Western Pennsylvania papers, that the yield of our oil wells is steadily on the increase since the 1st of July. Many wells are now represented as producing one hundred barrels each per day, and it is mentioned that two wells, recently opened, have yielded over two hundred barrels a day. The average yield of a single well is something less than fifty barrels a day. The total daily production of the oil region is about ten thousand barrels. The high prices given for oil has caused a temporary increase in production, but it has probably reached its limit. The new wells not yet completed number more than two hundred and fifty. Of these one-third are on what is termed "wild land"—that is, land in which oil is not certainly known to exist.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal

ILLUSTRATED SERMONS.—Rev. E. M. Long, the celebrated evangelist of Philadelphia, on his return from Cincinnati, will stay in Pittsburgh on Sunday, and commence a series of sermons in the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, on Monday evening next. Mr. Long not only preaches to the *eye*, but has large and well-painted paintings to illustrate his sermons to the *eyes* of his hearers. Wherever he has labored great success has invariably attended his efforts. The second and Third Methodist churches, are invited to meet with the First Methodist Church in this series of meetings. The public generally are expected to attend, and will receive cards.

REV. HENRICK JOHNSON, D. D., late pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, of this city, is a recent letter from Marquette, to the New York *Evangelist*, disclaims the honor of having received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. (Albert Barnes?) and hints that the rumor is without the slightest foundation. It has gone the rounds of the papers, religious and secular.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Intelligencer*, (Reformed Church), proposes to the Young Men's Christian Association to hire whole column in the leading daily papers of the different cities, and "advertise the plan of salvation." He thinks that in this way men who never enter a church might be preached to with good effect.

THE new and beautiful Methodist Church on Rebecca street, Allegheny City, Rev. S. F. Crowther, pastor, is nearly ready for public services. The lecture room will be dedicated on Sabbath, the 22d of December. It is one of the most commodious and comfortable lecture rooms in the two cities, and is very tastefully arranged and finished. The enterprising pastor and people of the Second Methodist Church, Allegheny, deserve the confidence and support of the Christian community about them, and no doubt on the day of dedication will receive substantial tokens of the people's appreciation in thus ornamenting and benefiting that part of the city.

REV. NEWMAN HALL was to have spoken in Exeter on Wednesday. He has been pastor of Surry Chapel, London, for thirteen years, and his congregation are intending to give him a testimonial of their appreciation of his services, upon his arrival at home. He has made a profound impression for good upon the American people.

REV. JOHN B. CLARK, D. D., of Allegheny, will deliver a lecture in the Second U. P. Church, Philadelphia, on Monday evening next, on the "Duty of Christians under the Nation in this Age." He will doubtless attract and edify a large audience.

THE Conemaugh Presbytery will meet in Bethel U. P. Church, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock P. M.

SOME quaint old writer has said, "Dead sin go down with the dead saints, but only live ones that swim against it." Let all Christians "head up" against the currents of ungodliness, fashion, worldly mindedness and fleshly lusts, and live "soberly, righteously and godly" in this present place. There are a great many dead fishes in our churches, floating with the downward current. It seldom or ever see them in prayer meeting or social gatherings, but may be near of them floating down in ball rooms, theatres, operas, and in butterfly society.

LECTURES FOR THE POOR.—The people of Washington, Pa., have inaugurated a course of lectures for the winter, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the relief of the poor in that place. The first lecture was delivered by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, last Friday evening. His subject was "Character." He will be followed by Col. John B. Clark, of Allegheny City; A. S. McClure, Esq., of Westminster College; Rev. Alexander Clark, A. M., Tarentum; Rev. Robert Ansley Browne, D. D., President of Westminster College; Rev. W. J. Reid, of Washington; Hon. Wm. Wilkins, West Va. The committee are also in correspondence with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster City, Pa.; Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio; Rev. J. K. Jackson, of Philadelphia; Rev. Wm. Strong, Esq., of Greensburg, and Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia.—*Banner.*

REV. T. W. CONKLING, pastor of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, has received a call to the Rutger's Street Church, New York, late Dr. Krebs's.

LUTHERAN.—The council of the Liturgical, or High Church portion of this denomination met at Fort Wayne, Indiana, a few days since. The next meeting of the body is to be held in the Lutheran General Church, of Pittsburgh. Rev. W. A. Passavant has been appointed a missionary at large to attend to the prosecution of the work of Domestic Missions.

THE full bench of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now nine. Two of them are partially disabled—Bishop Janes by an almost total paralysis, and Bishop Morris who is growing old and infirm. It is proposed among the leading spirits of the denomination to elect three additional Bishops, which has at the next General Conference in May, 1868. So says a New York exchange.

THERE has been quite a revival in the Monongahela Baptist Union Church, Rev. James Miller pastor. There have been twenty-two additions to the Church, in a single meeting.

THE *Congregationalist* of Boston reports a minister praying *fifty* minutes at a funeral, and another for praying *forty* minutes at a Thanksgiving service. There are clergymen in other localities who are long-winded and edify legly condense their public prayers.—*Methodist.* Good for both.

THE *Zion's Herald*, of Boston, says, by a correspondent from Cincinnati, that the primary cause of Dr. Storr's resignation of the pastorate of the Seventh street Congregational Church, was the expressed dissatisfaction of several prominent members, in reference to a colored Sunday School held in his church. Dr. Storr has long been a bold friend of the slaved race, and Cincinnati Christianity has a tinge of caste in it that is not to be commended.

ORTHODOXY, Its Truths and Errors, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, is a new work of great ability, just issued by the American Unitarian Association, Boston. The author is a writer of great strength of argument and eloquence of address. He discusses the leading topics of the day with candor, earnestness, and good spirit. It is a book that all thoughtful Christians, in search of truth, will be received with allowance for the liberal sentiments of the author.

THE MIRROR is the special topic for a pulpit discourse by the pastor of the Third Reformed church, Fifth street, to-morrow evening, the fifth of the present series. In the morning he will preach a Missionary sermon.

"GOD IN OUR HISTORY," is the title of a Thanksgiving sermon preached by Rev. Geo. W. Burns, A. M., pastor of the Methodist Churches of Wellsville and East Liverpool. It contains, in the usual pamphlet of twelve pages, double column, and is a production of unusual merit and eminently adapted to the times. Mr. Burns is a gentleman of great strength and vigor of thought, and expresses himself with clearness and force. The pamphlet can be had at Davis, Clark & Co.'s, Wood street.

THE Liberty street Methodist Episcopal Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Wm. H. Locke, is moving steadily forward in its prosperous career. The church is thoroughly organized, and young men and women are taking hold in a way which shall be to the permanent benefit of the church. Twenty-one persons were received into full church communion last Sabbath morning.

THE HOMEOPATHIC FAIR

Fifth Day—Attendance Still Large—The Booths—The Excitement on the Voting—The Fair to Close Next Wednesday Night.

The grand Fair being held at City Hall under the auspices of the Ladies' Homeopathic Charitable Association was largely attended last evening, and the attendance seems to increase as it continues. The Fair will continue until Wednesday evening next, the manager of the Universalist Fair, which was to have opened at the same Hall on Monday evening next, having generously offered their opening until Thursday evening. The general appearance of the hall, and the beautiful ornamentation of the booths, seem to excite general admiration, and the Fair is proving a great success.

THE BOOTHS.

The attractions at the various booths and places of amusement are increasing nightly. The Art Gallery is crowded every night, and at times are unable to seat adult ance. The display is of an attractive character, and every person is delighted with the exhibition. Gyger Kreisman's is one of the most attractive features of the place, and is well patronized. Behind the curtain is concealed there, and seem well pleased with the revelations made than by the Fairy Queens. The Paris Exhibition is also continuously crowded. The articles on sale at the different booths are being disposed of quite rapidly. At Allegheny Booth, under charge of the Misses McCormick, Head, Purviance, and Mrs. Hamilton, the following articles of fancy articles have been added, as also at Mrs. McFadden's Booth next the Fairmount Booth. A number of articles for children's use have been placed on the stand of the Eagle and Union Booths, which are meeting with ready sale. On the opposite side of the hall Mrs. Judge's Booth No. 3, Laurel Booth, Oakland Booth and Mrs. Maupin's Booth have also added to their attractions. A number of new articles will also be received on the stand of the Mansfield Booth, Stranger's Bazaar and Floral Hall.

THE VOTING ON THE ARTICLES.

Considerable excitement was created last night, on the voting for the various articles. The excitement at the Strangers Bazaar last night on the voting for the most popular candidate for Mayor was intense, and on the close of the polls at eleven o'clock, the vote stood as follows: John W. Riddell, 811; James Blackmore, 600. Total 1,411.

The following votes at the Mansfield Booth, for the beautiful dressing gown, smoking cap, meerschaum pipe and slippers, for the editor receiving the highest number of ballots, and all fifty cent votes taken at the Fair to count, and all fifty cent votes taken at the closing, were counted as follows. The following was the result at the close of the polls: Mr. Bachofen, 75; James F. Barr, 23; D. Brigham, 22; J. Heron Foner, 12; F. B. Cunningham, 12; Rev. Jas. Allison, 6; James Mills, 6; N. P. Sawyer, 6; Wilson King, 5; Rev. Wm. Hamilton, 5; Rev. S. H. Nesbit, 2; T. P. Hunter, 2. Total, 185.

At the close of the polls on the dressing gown, for the most popular physician, stood as follows: Dr. Lee, 75; Dr. Wilkins, 23; Dr. Burgher, 23. Total, 121.

The voting on Mayor Wilson, at the same booth, was as follows: Dr. McClelland, 75; Dr. Willard, 46. Total, 121.

At the same booth a contest was commenced last night, on a magnificent reception chair, between Capt. Boyd, Mansfield, and Capt. James Boyd, Manager of the Fair, the votes being twenty-five cents each. The following was the result at the close of the polls: Mr. Bachofen, 53; Captain Boyd, 14. Total, 67.

The voting on the magnificent cushion, brought from Europe and on exhibition at the Stranger's Bazaar, which is contested for by the ladies having in charge the different booths, resulted as follows: Mrs. McCandless, 223; Mrs. Moorhead, 208; Mrs. McFadden, 152; Mrs. Bates, 150; Mrs. Judge, 18; Mrs. Burgher, 14; Mrs. Boyd, 9; Mrs. Woods, 8; Mrs. Foster, 6; Mrs. Shaffer, 2; Mrs. Fahnestock, 1.

The balloting at the Birmingham Booth between the friends of Hon. Wilson McCandless and Major Wm. Frew, for the beautiful Dressing Gown, was as follows: Judge McCandless, 65; Major Frew, 31.

A contest was opened at the same booth last night between the ladies of the different booths, for an elegant writing desk. On each vote twenty-five cents each. The following was the result at the close of the polls: Miss Jennie Drake, 17; Miss Sallie Davis, 7; Miss Sallie Drake, 7; Miss Lizzie Davis, 6; Miss Bella Drake, 6; Miss Lizzie Bates, 5; Mrs. D. Rolfe, 1; Miss J. Williams, 1.

At the Oakland Booth, the handsome sewing stand, valued at sixty dollars, was drawn by P. P. McCarthy.

The chances in the Steinway Piano, at Mrs. Maupin's Booth, are selling rapidly to-day, and also are the chances in the silver set and gold watch at Mrs. Snyder's Booth.

The heroine of a new romance asks: "Is there any word of one syllable in the English language that includes so many revolting ideas as the word 'bill?'" "None, except 'hell,'" replies her papa, "and I sometimes think the words synonymous."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

THE CENSURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Bill to Pay 5-20s in Legal-tenders.

A Naval Life Insurance Fund.

Resolution to Stop Contraction

THE IMPEACHMENT DEBATE.

A Motion to Table the Reports.

Fillibustering Scheme of the Impeachers

Parliamentary Struggle of Two Hours.

House Adjourns Without Action.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1867.

The Senate sat about an hour to-day and then adjourned over until Monday. The anxiety to hear the impeachment debate in the House left a thin attendance in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Drake's resolution, censuring the President for a portion of the contents of his message, was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Hendricks offered a bill to pay off the five-twenties in legal tenders as they fell due. It is intended as a substitute for Mr. Edmunds's bill to pay the debt in coin. Both were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill making further appropriations for wharves and heirs of officers of the navy. It provides that from and after the thirteenth day of June next, there shall be annually set aside from the surplus interest of the naval pension fund the sum of $150,000 for the purpose of forming a nucleus of a naval life insurance fund, which shall be increased by a yearly charge upon the pay of each officer of the navy entitled to the benefits of such fund, excepting midshipmen and third assistant engineers, at the following rates, viz: Admirals, Vice Admirals and Rear Admirals at the rate of one hundred dollars; Commodores, ninety dollars; Captains, eighty dollars; Commanders, seventy dollars; Lieutenant Commanders, sixty dollars; Lieutenants, fifty dollars; masters, forty dollars; ensigns, thirty dollars; boatswains, carpenters, gunners and sailmakers, twenty dollars each, and all other officers of the staff and marine corps according to their relative or assimilated rank with the foregoing line officers.

A resolution to stop contraction of the currency was introduced and referred.

The impeachment debate was continued in the House to-day, attracting large crowds despite the inclement weather. Mr. Boutwell finished on behalf of the majority report in favor of impeachment, and was followed by Chairman Wilson, of the Judiciary Committee, in a brief but effective speech for the minority, at the conclusion of which he made a motion to lay the report on the table and demanded the previous question. The friends of impeachment who wanted more time for debate and fearing to risk a vote on the motion, immediately commenced to filibuster by interposing all kinds of dilatory motions, especially motions to adjourn, all of which were voted down by a large majority, but which in some instances were regarded as test votes on the question of impeachment. The highest test vote was fifty-four in favor of impeachment, to one hundred and ten against it. A flegging parliamentary struggle of two hours, the impeachers finally seeing the hopelessness of the case, carried an adjournment by three votes. To-morrow they intend to bring up a proposition to allow each member to explain his vote in five minute speeches. A vote may be reached to-morrow, when impeachment will be killed by a majority of from fifty to eighty votes.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1867.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented and referred. Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to amend the act making appropriations for the legislative service for the year ending June, 1867. The bill is similar to the one recently introduced by Mr. Williams. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to supply deficiencies incurred in the survey of Indian Reservation. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate whether, since the 23d of June, 1865, any unexpended balance of appropriations for objects named in the laws making such appropriation have been used to supply any deficiency of any other item in the same department or officer, or have been transferred to or applied to any other purpose and if so, by what authority.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill providing that from and after the 30th of June next there shall be annually set aside from the surplus interest of the naval pension fund the sum of $15,000 for the purpose of forming a nucleus of a naval insurance fund, which shall be increased by a yearly charge upon the pay of each officer of the navy entitled to the benefit of such fund except midshipmen and third assistant engineers, at the following rates: Admirals, $100; Vice Admirals, $90; Captains, $80; Commanders, $70; Assistant Commanders, $60; Lieutenants, $50; Masters, $40; Ensigns, $30; Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters and Sailmakers, $20 each, and all other officers of the staff and marine corps according to their relative or assimilated rank in the foregoing line of officers. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. THAYER called up his resolution heretofore offered, and amended it to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate if Edmund Cooper assumed the duties of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on the 26th of November, 1867, and under what law and by what authority, if any, he was allowed to do so, or whether he has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury either before or since the present session of Congress assembled, or whether he has performed the duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury or as Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; also the nature of the Commission given to said Cooper, and the time it is to run.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. CORBETT introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to redeem in gold and lawful money of the United States for the same, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, five-twenty bonds payable in forty years, bearing interest payable in gold, and for the same purpose that the Secretary is authorized to sell the bonds now authorized by law.

Mr. CORBETT said the intention was to show holders of 5-20's that the Government would redeem its faith when pledged. As it had not been done before in regard to the 5-20's, and as it would be impossible to redeem them in coin, this bill provided for a long loan to take their place, redeemable in gold, and with a low rate of interest, giving the Government time to return to specie payments. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DRAKE'S resolutions concerning the President's message was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. CATTELL introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, to the effect that all or so much of the act of April 12th, 1866, as provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the amount of four millions per month.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up Mr. Edmunds' bill pledging the faith of the United States to pay the public debt of the United States, and after some discussion

Mr. HENDRICKS offered a substitute, providing that

WHEREAS, The public debt of the United States, except the six-twelfths provided by law, was incurred on the faith and credit of the United States, and the same would be redeemable in lawful money of the United States, which was declared by Congress to be a legal tender for debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and whereas, it is not good policy that the people should pledge the nation to bear more burden than the law requires; therefore,

Resolved, That the public debt of the United States, except when the law provides for its payment in coin, shall be redeemed in lawful money of the United States, and the faith of the United States stands pledged accordingly.

Mr. HENDRICKS hoped the proposition would go to the Committee on Finance. He did not wish to apply to them indebtedness before the creation of any bank.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, they were so referred.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence between the United States and the French Government in regard to the International Monetary Conference held at Paris in June and July last. Also, copies of the instructions to or reports from delegates from this country thereto.

The Senate provided for adjournment until Monday, and after a short executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, relative to bonded goods. Also, of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, for the repeal of the cotton tax.

The SPEAKER stated that the regular business in order was the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, on which the gentleman from Massachusetts was entitled to the floor.

Mr. SCHENCK appealed to Mr. Boutwell to give way that the House might proceed to vote on the bill offered by him yesterday from the Committee on Ways and Means, repealing the act which gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency.

Mr. BOUTWELL declined, as it would lead to a long debate. He, however, consented to yield the floor to Mr. HOOPER, of Mass., who proposed to offer a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the amount of revenue annually collected by taxation should not exceed $300,000,000, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill so modifying internal taxation as to reduce the same from internal taxes to $300,000,000, and instructing the Committee on Appropriations not to exceed that amount, including interest on the public debt in appropriations reported to the House.

Mr. SPALDING wished to discuss, and, therefore, should object, and the resolution was not received, and the House resumed consideration of the subject of impeachment.

Mr. BOUTWELL finished his speech commenced yesterday.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, obtained the floor and proceeded to address the House against the impeachment resolution. He said the gentleman from Massachusetts had made out a much better case than the record made out, but he presumed it was fair for him to conclude the judgment of the House would be passed on the record, and that was all he desired. The gentleman had consumed his time in a persistent attack on one feature of the minority report, which so far as the proceeding was concerned, might be stricken from the record without affecting the case in the remotest degree. No members of the Minority Committee regarded the doctrine that only the crimes and misdemeanors indicated under the statutes of the United States would justify impeachment. It was of the slightest importance so far as a correct determination of this question was concerned. The minority affirmed the doctrine to be correct, although it was introduced into the report rather as a suggestion than as of law. It was immaterial what opinion he might have on it. He would let it rest on the argument contained in the minority report, and wait for some person to answer it, when a case should arise in which it might be important. Nevertheless he challenged the gentleman from Massachusetts to give to the House a single case wherein the English House of Lords had crossed the path of the report of the minority in this case. The position which the minority occupied was that no civil officer, provides that from and after the thirteenth day of June next, there shall be fully impeached except for a crime or misdemeanor known to law, and he would give the gentleman from Massachusetts the privilege of bringing in common law, statute law, and parliamentary law.

Mr. WILSON here reminded the gentleman from Massachusetts that he (Boutwell) had signed the report of the Judiciary Committee, asserting that in some matters on which he now claimed the impeachment of the President, he (Boutwell) was moved by corrupt motives. He (Wilson) was not here to defend the President. He must be a bold man who would do that. For himself he had not sufficient boldness to indulge in the inclination, but he was not prepared to say a Committee so able and so pertinacious as the Committee on Reconstruction was wrong when it declared that President Johnson was actuated by no improper motive in the very acts for which the House was now asked to impeach him. As to the surrender of property to southern railroad companies, he (Wilson) would dispose of all argument on that point by showing that it was not done by the President, but by Secretary Seward, and from reviews of that public policy, to open the channels of trade and commerce.

Referring to the intimation of Mr. Boutwell that nothing would be used to prevent the blacks from voting in the South, Mr. WILSON remarked that the House no more impeached the President of high crimes and misdemeanors because it found it right to do something wrong. He thought, however, the House would determine whether the President had already committed high crimes and misdemeanors, or whether he might possibly do so at some time in the future. The case should be tried on the records, and on that he was willing to take the vote of the House.

In conclusion he said: I believe the country desires to have the case disposed of now. They desire to have it out of the way, either by sending articles of impeachment to the Senate at once, or laying the whole subject on the table. I believe that the people of the country desire that we shall have done with this subject, in order that we may give our undivided attention to other matters, and, therefore, having this gone hastily, briefly and imperfectly over the long argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts, I move that the whole subject be laid on the table.

The motion caused much excitement, and a burst of disapprobation from the members favoring impeachment.

Mr. STEVENS expressed the hope that Mr. Wilson would not ask a vote on his motion. It was the most extraordinary thing he ever heard of.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Stevens that the motion was not debatable.

Mr. FARNSWORH desired to know, as a parliamentary question, whether if this subject were laid on the table that would prevent any member from calling it up again as a privileged question, and moving the impeachment of the President.

The SPEAKER replied that if this subject were now laid upon the table no member could call it up as a privileged question, but any member could propose the impeachment of the President or any other civil officer at any time, even though this bill had already been presented to the Senate, tried and acquitted.

Mr. SCHENCK intimated jocularly a desire to know whether it would be in order, in connection with the motion to lay on the table, to propose that a gold medal should be presented to Andrew Johnson.

The SPEAKER replied, seriously, the motion was not debatable.

Mr. LOGAN desired to ask a question, but did not get an opportunity. He therefore moged that the House adjourn.

Mr. WILSON moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Monday.

The ayes and nays were called, and resulted yeas 62, nays 104.

The vote on Mr. LOGAN'S motion was, yeas 54, nays 107.

These two votes indicate the relative strength of the impeachers and anti-impeachers.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to adjourn till Monday—yeas, 50; nays, 106.

Mr. SCHENCK asked unanimous consent for himself and Mr. LOGAN to introduce five minutes each for examination of their position.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a call of the House.

Mr. ROBINSON asked whether it would be in order to move to expel Mr. Schenck from the House, and that he be suspended from office during the pending of the case. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER replied that it could not be.

The yeas and nays were taken on the question whether there should be a call of the House; yeas 47, nays 104.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

List of Pardoned Counterfeiters.

Health of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Distinguished Visitors at White House.

National Republican Convention.

CHICAGO FAVORED FOR MEETING.

Determination of Appropriation Committee.

Estimates to be Cut Down.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1867.

The Senate Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to consider the subject of electing General Burbridge Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in place of Geo. F. Brown, the present incumbent. A number of speeches were made in behalf of Gen. Burbridge, but no action was taken, and it was manifest that the effort to remove Mr. Brown would not be successful.

Pardoned Counterfeiters.

The pardon clerk of the Attorney General's office is now having prepared a list of those convicted of counterfeiting, perjury, forgery, and alteration of papers, who have been pardoned by the President, to be transmitted to the House in answer to the resolution passed on the 25th of November, and another list of the pardoned counterfeiters to be transmitted to the Senate, in answer to their resolution of December 3d. The list to go to the House will contain about two hundred names, and that to the Senate about thirty-five.

Situations Wanted.

Colonel Capron, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, since he entered upon the discharge of his duties has been besieged by hundreds of persons of both sexes after positions in the department, and great influence has been brought to bear upon him by the applicants.

The Old Commoner.

Mr. Stevens was in the House for a consid, erable time during the progress of the debate, but was finally compelled to leave the hall for his room, steadying himself feebly by the railings of the desks passed on his way out, and showing signs of great physical prostration.

Distinguished Visitors.

Lord and Lady Amberly, now on a visit to this country, called at the White House this morning, accompanied by Mr. Ford, Charge de Affairs from England, and Mr. Barrington, of the English legation, and were presented to the President by Secretary Seward. The distinguished visitors were received in the Red Parlor by the President and his daughter, Mrs. Patterson. Lady Amberly was attired in a wardrobe, the evening papers say, worth fifty thousand dollars.

The National Republican Convention.

Governor Ward, of New Jersey, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, arrived in town to-day, to meet the rest of the Committee for the purpose of naming a time and place for the meeting of the next National Republican Convention. Chicago is favored by a majority of the Committee.

Full Cabinet Meeting.

For the first time in several weeks a full and protracted meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, and considerable accumulated routine business was disposed of, including a number of court martial sentences submitted by commanders of Military Districts from the South. The Austrian and Mexican Missions were discussed but not disposed of.

Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations held a meeting this morning. Thaddeus Stevens presiding. The only subject under consideration was the civil deficiency appropriation bill. No definite conclusion with regard to it was reached. It is the intention of the Committee to cut down all the estimates of the various Departments to the lowest figure possible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1867.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning. The subject of electing a Sergeant-at-Arms in place of the present incumbent, George T. Brown, was brought before it. The name of Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, was proposed, but did not command sufficient strength to warrant a vote. All the Senators concurred in the election of the faithfulness of Brown, who continues in office.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending November 30th, were $1,908,854.

GEN. GRANT'S ORDER

Assigning Brevet Brigadier General Buchanan to command the Sub-District of Louisiana, is suspended until further orders.

PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

Lord and Lady Amberly, Honorable C. Ford, British Minister, and Hon. Mr. Barrington, Secretary of Legation, were presented to the President to-day. Barrington took official leave, having resigned. He sails soon for England.

BRIG. GEN. REYNOLDS,

Commanding at Austin, Texas, has issued orders preparatory to turning civilian prisoners over to State Courts for trial.

HONOLULU.

The King's New Residence—From the Pioneer—Interesting Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—Honolulu dates are received to November 14th. The King has completed his new residence at Malo Kuli, and gave a grand banquet, attended by five hundred natives and a few foreigners.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* publishes an account of the discovery of land in the Arctic Ocean by Captain Long, of the whaleship Nile. This is thought to prove the polar climate the past season the mildest ever experienced. The ocean was calm, and enabled the Captain to reach the latitude of 76. He examined the land attentively along the entire Southern coast, and sketched its appearance. It is quite elevated, and a mountain near the centre, about longitude 160, resembled an extinct volcano. It was estimated to be three thousand feet high. He named the country Longwell's Land, after the Discovery explorer. The west point is in latitude 70:46 north longitude 78:30 east, named Cape Thomas, after the seaman who discovered it. The south-west point was called Cape Howard. The Nile sailed several days along the coast, and approached within fifteen miles. The lower part of the land was free from snow, and appeared to be covered with vegetation. It is supposed to be to tell how far the land extends northward. He could see ranges of mountains till they were lost in the distance.

A horrible tragedy occurred

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within a few hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE anti-impeachment feeling in New England is so strong that the meeting which had been called in Boston to oppose the project has been abandoned as entirely unnecessary. The foolish malice evinced in the last message was for the moment relied on by the impeachers to improve their cause, but that has failed; and the vote is expected to show more than two to one against it in the House.

THE correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says there is a bit of secret history connected with the GRANT meeting on Wednesday evening. The writer says that the "Radicals," hearing that the "Conservatives," headed by WEED and RAYMOND, contemplated making a formidable movement for GRANT, stepped in ahead of them, and got up the meeting, and so took the wind out of the "Conservative" sails. So it would seem that both wings are for GRANT.

THE bill offered in the House of Representatives yesterday, by Mr. HOOPER, restricting the amount of revenue to be raised to three hundred millions of dollars annually, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to keep all the expenses within that limit, and providing for the necessary revision of the revenue laws, looks to important results. Such a reduction, with a wisely balanced plan for levying the taxes and honesty in collecting the revenue, will sensibly relieve the burthen of taxation.

THE report of the proceedings of the great GRANT Meeting in New York—particularly the speech of Gen. SICKLES—given in our columns to-day, will be eagerly read. That part of the General's speech which relates to the political views of GRANT will satisfy the minds of fair men; and the tribute paid to the eminent abilities of GRANT, in civil as well as military affairs, will, we think, be regarded as fully warranted by his great public services. The meeting will exert an important influence, though it comes in as a follower rather than leader of public sentiment.

PITTSBURGH AND HER RAILROADS.

We rejoice to see how actively all the Railroads terminating at Pittsburgh are at work. The annual report of the Connellsville Company, published on Tuesday morning, shows what a little road of some seventy miles length,—having as yet no through connections of any kind—has done during the past year. This road on the local trade of the Youghiogheny Valley, has realized a net profit over all expenses of $178,000. Suppose it to be extended Eastward, with connections at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, its business would be four-fold. This road is proposed to be extended to Washington almost on the identical route surveyed at the private expense of GEORGE WASHINGTON. He, of course, contemplated a water communication, for which the modern Railroad is only the substitute as a great avenue of trade.

The treatment the Connellsville Road has received is the greatest outrage of the nineteenth century. The completion of this route to the East is an indispensable necessity to this city. We have no other avenue to develope the rich mineral region of Fayette, Somerset and Bedford counties. If the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad is designed to be built, let its projectors go ahead. Like the two railroads now opened along the valley of the Lehigh, both may be successful. At least let the old route, projected by the Father of his country, be speedily opened up. "Commerce," as Judge MCCANDLESS aptly remarked in his charge to the jury trying this case, "knows no State lines." The national capital ought to have the shortest and best route opened to the head of the Ohio river, and the twelve millions of inhabitants occupying this great Western valley.

The Chartiers and the Monongahela Valley roads leading southward, ought both to be built the coming season. These roads are in no sense competitors, and the deposits of coal along their routes would very soon pay for the investment. We want them built, to give us their respective local business, and also to connect with other railroads in that quarter.

The Pennsylvania Railroad running due Eastward, is, of course, our great avenue in that direction. It was Pittsburgh's first road, and we desire to see it continued as a great outlet to market. The Allegheny Valley Railroad has just been opened to Oil City and will next season, we hope, be extended North Eastward to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie road. This road will undoubtedly be a very heavy shipper of crude oil, and one of great advantage to the business of Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh and Erie road was last winter authorized to extend its track by the Pine Creek route to this city. This has become a necessity, because the link along the Ohio to the mouth of the Beaver is our only avenue westward. The Chicago and Cleveland Railroads were our pioneers westward, and should be always sustained. They had not, however, any exclusive right to the trade of the West and the lakes. The Pan Handle route is the only remaining road to be noticed. What impulse may be given to other routes by the passage of a Free Railroad law, we cannot say. We want to see all these projected roads opened and protest against any attempt to interfere with them by obstructive legislation. All of them have the requisite legislation except the Connellsville extension eastward. We hope to chronicle the passage of a bill, such as this Company asks, before the adjournment of the next Legislature. Other cities are permitted to open as many avenues to trade as they desire, and just as railroads multiply so do cities increase. Can any human being tell us why this same law shall not extend to Pittsburgh and section of country dependent on the Connellsville road?

Iron Manufacture in Missouri.

Missouri has seven smelting furnaces and a blast, besides the one at Carondelet now experimenting with hard coal. Of these, five are at Pilot Knob, one at Meramec, and on at Moselle, with an aggregate capital involved of $600,000. These furnaces sell iron at an average of $48 per ton. It is maintained by the St. Louis *Democrat* that Missouri is capable of supplying as good iron as is made in the country at a cheaper rate than the Eastern average. Only the scarcity of coal restricts the product. The *Democrat* says:

"That fact alone is the sole reason why iron smelting languishes in Missouri, and why, with a world of mineral wealth within our borders, its preparation for the arts is retarded upon by communities far distant, where the cheapness of fuel compensates for the high cost of transporting our ores. It necessarily follows that if the desired fuel can be secured to us we hold the entire control of the iron manufacture on the continent. That statement, broad as it is, is within the truth, and such a stupendous fact suggests its own significance sequences."

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF McCULLOCH AND WALKER.

Congress will very soon be engrossed with financial questions. We have been looking into the two projects of the present Secretary and that of ROBERT J. WALKER, once Secretary. Probably neither of these will be adopted by Congress, but between them we greatly prefer the consolidated loan of Secretary MCCULLOCH to the European loan of Mr. WALKER. Although Mr. WALKER assumes that his European loan is to be payable in gold, which is to be brought over here and fill up, as he says, the channels of commerce, we fear that a large portion of it would be paid in European manufactures, and thus serve to prostrate our own industry. In fact he himself avows that he adheres to his old free trade theories of 1846, and that his tariff is to be one of revenue only. Mr. MCCULLOCH in that connection says nothing in regard to the tariff. His proposition is to consolidate all the outstanding loans into a new loan of five per cent. to the holder, the Government to pay six per cent., but retain one to be paid over to the States in proportion to their population, and in this way meet the objection, that this national loan escapes all taxation by the States. Mr. WALKER's plan looks to its being taken up and held in Europe, and Mr. MCCULLOCH's to its being taken and held at home. In this respect we vastly prefer the latter proposition. We know that our people view with peculiar satisfaction American bonds at high figures in the European money centers. During the war we all rejoiced at this because we did not know exactly what we might require in the no distant future. Now that peace has been restored, we think that Government should alone arrange for a consolidated loan, to be taken and held by our own citizens. Of course, large amounts of it may be bought up on European account. But, then, no such inducements should be held out as Mr. WALKER suggests to induce the larger portion of it to seek a European market, and thus every six months drain our specie to pay the interest.

The great advantage that England has, is that nearly all her national debt is held at home, and the interest goes to her own citizens. The consequence is that the greatest evils of a national debt are obviated in her case. We once, it is true, thought that even fifty millions of a debt could not be managed unless it was held abroad. The war has dispelled all such illusions. Our loans were taken at home, and are still mainly held here. Why then are we now to have this theory of the advantages of a foreign loan portrayed to us?

The Secretary of the Treasury's plan would be a gradual one for the resumption of specie payments, but Mr. WALKER would have this brought about instanter. Now we think that business interests alone ought to fix the time for the resumption. If Congress must legislate upon it, then let them act on the theory of approximating to the specie standard at about one-half of one per cent. a month. In this way we would reach it without suddenly disturbing the relation of things. But gold is coming down fast enough without any legislation of Congress on the subject, and we have no doubt if currency matters are not too much tinkered will reach the point of resumption at the right time. Secretary MCCULLOCH is quite too anxious for the resumption of specie payments. In many respects we do not agree with him, but his plan is vastly preferable to the magnificent, high sounding free trade theory of ROBERT J. WALKER; but Congress, we hope will, when it acts, give us a better plan than either of these.

Bound for Abyssinia.

The English expedition into Abyssinia does not get on well even at the commencement. The correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Annesley Bay on the 1st of November, says:

"I am sorry to say our accounts from the pioneer force under Colonel Merewether are by no means favorable. It had been anticipated that some pass would be discovered round to the south of the Senafe range of mountains over against it, which at any rate by labor could be rendered traversable for an army. But this has not been yet found. Hence the whole line is obstructed by immense boulders of rock, which would entirely bar a passage to heavily laden animals; and all accounts agree in describing it as one to constitute a bed for the torrents which follow on the sudden fall of rain.

But the English will find a way. It is just the kind of business for the display of English traits, and show to the world how England will persevere in whatever they undertake, excepting, always, the Mexico business, out of which they backed, leaving Napoleon to get bitten in the worst kind of way. We shall watch the march of England into Abyssinia with interest.

It is now stated, on authority, that there has been no consolidation of the Express Companies. It is believed that the old Companies were quietly buying up the stock of the new, (the Merchants,) as high as 120 per cent., or $42 the share of $35 paid up, to control the annual election, which comes off in a few weeks. This may or may not be the right interpretation of the advance. We only know that it seems to be justified by the simultaneous advance in all the old stocks, and also by certain overtures for a mutually remunerative tariff of rates of business and the satisfactory interchange of freights where the lines cross or connect, geographically, with each other.

LAWYERS proverbially take great license with the truth in addressing the jury, and the counsel for the prosecution in the recent libel case, who asserted that a certain paper had the largest circulation, was no exception to the rule. So far as the COMMERCIAL is concerned we care little about such assertions, but then business men may be deceived, and it is on that account alone we correct the lawyer's statement.

THE Iron for the Iron Mountain Railroad, shipped from Pittsburgh, is now being received at St. Louis, and from there being transferred to the extension of the Iron Mountain track. Iron from the Mountain mines is being shipped in large quantities to the Brazil Works in Indiana.

THERE is said to be a combination of cotton dealers in New York interested to the extent of ten millions of dollars in having the law repealing the cotton tax extend to the present crop. They failed in the House but will renew the struggle in the Senate.

It is a matter of general regret to behold the manner in which prize fights are now arranged and conducted.—*Herald of Sporting Events.*

We should say rather that "it is a matter of general regret" that prize fights are "now arranged and conducted" at all.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, speaking of impeachment, says General Butler's course is "a mystery." It was only the other day that he spoke of the General as about the only straightforward and sensible man alive.

A NEW YORK letter says: "There is good reason for saying that the proceedings that were contemplated against Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., for his alleged breach of the peace (in the Stubbs case), have been dropped by the Ecclesiastical authority of the Episcopal Church of this diocese, for reasons, no doubt, satisfactory to himself. Meanwhile it is worth noting the 'breaches' are multiplying. Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, of the Church of the Holy Communion, on Murray Hill, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher are doing the same thing this evening, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, over in Brooklyn!"

THE Niagara Falls *Gazette* says: "Last Friday the water above the Falls was quite low, owing to the direction of the wind. Taking advantage of this fact, Mr. E. C. Woolson drove his carriage from Goat Island to one of the Three Sisters, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were much pleased with the novel adventure. Usually there is a very swift current running between the islands, but on this occasion there was only a moderate depth of water."

A PARIS letter says: "The great mania is the Indian necklace of thirty rows, and the new style of jewelry, which is not so rich as becoming. The Metternich green is as much in vogue as the Bismarck brown; but the asiatique, or caprichie, is the great gun. The odalisque hand and sash are made of plaited material round the waist, and the sash ends are ornamented with fringe. They are worn on the left side in front. The duchesse it is, which, passed through rings, hangs down behind."

THE officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge are now pressing their claims upon Congress for the prize money due them for destroying the British pirate Alabama. If ever men were entitled to the homage of admiration for gallant conduct, surely the men who sent this sneaking British thief to the bottom of the English channel are entitled to it.

ONE of the British Consuls in Japan gives a remarkable account of the wealth of the lead, iron and coal deposits in the Island of Yesso. In one place coal forms the sea cliffs, and in another he walked four miles over an iron sand which contained over 60 per cent. of metal. There are also indications of gold and copper.

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The People Moving.

The Solid Men of the Metropolis for Him.

Speech by A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, F. B. Cutting, Gen. Sickles, Lyman Tremaine and Others.

The public feeling in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, which has been rapidly increasing in New York and the vicinity for some time past, culminated in a grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, held in response to a call from a large number of our most prominent merchants, bankers and business men representing both of the leading parties. As the first public demonstration in favor of Gen. Grant for President it was a great success. Seldom has the Cooper Institute been filled with a larger audience, or one better representing the various classes of our population than the one assembled there Wednesday night. A good number of ladies were present. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the leading nations of the earth. Suspended in the centre of the platform was a life-size portrait of Gen. Grant, while in front of the speakers' desk a plaster cast of the hero represented him sitting at his ease in his chair smoking the inevitable cigar. Among the mottoes inscribed on the walls were: "The Constitution—it lives forever." "The Union—it must and will be preserved," &c. The following, among other prominent citizens, occupied seats upon the platform: Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Wm. E. Dodge, Messrs. B. Grinnell, Marshall O. Roberts, Minthorne Tompkins, E. B. Claflin, E. R. Jaffrey, Dr. Marsh, Francis Lynde Stetson, Judge Hilton, Judge Hilton, H. A. Rice, S. B. Chittenden, Wm. Libbey, Rufus F. Andrews, Superintendent Kennedy, Gen. Wm. Hudson Lawrence, Hon. E. C. Benedict, Gen. David E. Sickles, Gen. Cochrane, E. Carnig, Col. Ethan Allen, Hon. Lyman Tremaine, Waldo Hutchins, and Gov. Ward, of New Jersey.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 o'clock by Hon. William F. Dodge, who expressed his gratification at seeing the large hall crowed a quarter of an hour before the time appointed for the meeting. They had come together, he said, to give their spontaneous approval of the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. (Applause.) He had the pleasure of nominating for presiding officer for the meeting Mr. Alexander T. Stewart. (Applause.) The nomination was unanimously tendered, and Mr. Stewart, on taking the stand, spoke as follows:

MR. STEWART'S SPEECH.

I thank you, fellow citizens, for the honor of being appointed to preside over this great meeting, representing the industrial, commercial and monetary interests of this metropolis. The situation of the country calls for a chief magistrate of wisdom, firmness, virtue and experience, and these are possessed in an eminent degree by our great patriotic, and now distinguished statesman—the General-in-chief of our army. We have assembled here to-night to aid in his election, not with a party, or local object in view, but solely to promote the substantial interests of the whole Union. The country now requires the immediate and wise adjustment of its disturbed social and political relations. In the performance of the important duties may devolve on the President in this matter, he must feel, as we should feel, that the man to be legally fitted for peace as for war, and that under his administration the purpose of the war will be accomplished in securing this great connected country for a united, free, prosperous and happy people.

At the close of Mr. Stewarts remarks General Cochrane read a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, comprising the names of Wm. B. Astor, Hamilton Fish, F. B. Cutting, George Griswold, Moses Taylor, John Jacob Astor, Jr., A. A. Low, Le Grand B. Cannon, and three hundred others.

Ex-Judge Hilton then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the American people have ever been true to the instincts of patriotism in maintaining the just claims and honor of the nation, and in the acknowledgment of distinguished services in the national defence cannot fail to be regarded as a grateful duty by a free and intelligent people.

Resolved, That the brilliant services rendered by General Ulysses S. Grant, at a period of imminent peril to the existence of the Republic, have won for him an indispensable renown on the American name and character, and can never be forgotten by a people to whom the blessings of institutions like ours are a religion influence they have become a free and united nation.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, representing all the great interests of agriculture, industry, the public sentiment of the country unmistakably indicates its choice for the next Chief Magistrate; and that in accordance therewith, and in full sympathy with perfect confidence in the sagacity, judgment, fortitude, energy and unfaltering patriotism so strikingly displayed throughout his whole civil and military career, we present General Grant to the American people as the candidate of the loyal people of New York, for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be authority to appoint twenty-five vice-Presidents, and himself, form a Standing Committee, with power to take measures to effectuate the objects and purposes of this meeting.

Ex-Judge Hilton and the Hon. Francis B. Cutting spoke briefly and eloquently, and a telegram from Gen. Logan was read stating that the great national question requiring his presence in the House of Representatives, he could not redeem his promise to address the meeting.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles was next introduced, and was received with prolonged cheering. He spoke as follows:

GEN. SICKLES'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The events of the Revolutionary War, as has been truly said to you to-night, developed the character and brought forward the illustrious statesman whose destiny it was to establish and administer, in the first epoch of our national existence, the affairs of our infant Republic. He was commended to the American people not by party platforms, not by political endorsement, but by his principles and his character, and he died in the service of the nation. And now, after long years of civil conflict, the same people, in the hour of the late war not only brought forward the soldier who should successfully meet our arms to victory, but the hero of the nations feeling that in the soldier we have the first citizen of the Republic, best fitted to lead it to a new destiny. (Cheers.) (Applause.) There are those who complain and object that this meeting has been called and has not announced to the country his platform, and that no responsible political party has put forward as his vouchers to the people. But the people are and feel, sufficiently informed of the record and platform good enough for them in his history and in his acts. (Applause.) But we are not here to ask mere interference as to Gen. Grant's opinions on public affairs. On a question involving the highest military officer as he has been and now stand as such by every office of the land, he has done his duty as with all the frankness of a soldier with all the confidence of a statesman. (Applause.) So back with me for proof of this to the time of our war, when Grant and Lee and the rebel army had surrendered to Grant's victorious banner. (Cheers.) Grant, in the name of his Excellency, the President to the Southern States, sent a letter of objects, of purposes, of policy, and communicated in his report to the President, a view of the situation in that rebel army, and a series of suggestions with reference to the line of policy to be pursued to restore it to the Union. Further subsequent experience has proved to have been the basis of wise legislation. The conception—a statement at the outset frankly spoken and consistently maintained. (Applause.) But unfortunately, gentlemen, the line of policy thus indicated was not adequately pursued, made it impossible to carry out its views. Hostile and unfriendly combinations of the General-in-Chief. Unhappily for the country the Executive policy was perverted, and inevitably to a collision with the rights of the people. (Applause.) Grant never, in any sense or to any American citizen—for all have the practical common sense which gives them the right into public affairs than some of the profounder provisions of State craft—never, I am sure, will say to you that it was utterly impossible to bring in a solution to the difficult problems which then was brought upon the country. Grant was regarded by the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—as the man who could restore the Union and perfect peace to the land was impossible. The plan of settlement was laid down in his report as the President's plan, was simply this—to restore what remained of the whole in its constitutional relations to the union. That was lustily deemed by the people who had been the victims of the war. Grant dissented from that policy. Lead them as he would, he could not go with the great mass of the army who followed him, often used all appeals and flattery, and reclaimed all passions, when the rebel army surrendered while they were willing to second him in offering honorable terms to a traitor foe, there were not willing, and if I know them, never will be willing to abandon their loyal friends, their loyal people in the South, to the mercies of the men who inaugurated the rebellion. (Great cheering.) And in this matter Gen. Grant's opinion was not always known to any officer who has served under him, and has listened to his instructions and has had the opportunity of executing his orders, as are the views of any platform maker in the United States. (Cheers.) To proceed, Congress fresh from the people, elected by the free unrestrained ballots of the loyal States in obedience to what had been declared by the Constitution of our fathers, the right to prescribe the terms upon which the rebel States that had renounced their allegiance should be again recognized in their seats in the Senate and House, and the terms on which they should be permitted to participate in the election of the Republic—terms which after mature deliberation, embodied their judgment in what is known as the Constitutional Amendment originally introduced by Senator Howard. That proposition of peace and amity was deliberately considered by the South by the votes of two thirds of the representatives of the people. It was ratified by three-fourths of the loyal States. But the men of the rebellion. It was rejected by the South, and they (as if now and repeat it. It was rejected. It was denounced by the Executive and his Cabinet; but it was sustained, recommended and indorsed by trust. (Loud cheering.) But I say to you here to-night words based upon many opportunities for observation at the South—that if the country had abided by his terms and sustained him by his power that proposition of peace and amity the settlement that made Congress—he would have had peace and tranquility at the present time. (Cheers.) It was not in the power of the Executive to defeat the constitutional amendment in both Houses of the loyal States, but it did prove to be in his power to prevent a single rebel State from coming in. But it was perfectly well-known to all in Washington and to all who had the opportunity at any time to know Gen. Grant's sentiments when that question was pending, not only that he was ready and frankly advised the Southern States to accept it, but that all the weight of his influence was exercised and repeatedly exercised with the Executive to induce him to forbear his fatal opposition to that measure of peace. (Applause.) What could be the first overture of Congress, as we have seen, was refused. And here let me pause an instant to say that history may be challenged to furnish another illustration of equal magnanimity on the part of a conquering power to a subjugated foe. In the Constitutional Amendment there is no word of confiscation; there is no decree of pains and penalties and punishments; there is no demand for atonement for the tens of thousands of lives and the countless treasure that were lost to overcome the great crime of the rebellion. No. Proving equal to a t the higher impulses that the occasion demanded, quieting the passions of the hour, and completely enkindled in the breast of the free loyal North, disclosing all thought of punishing for past acts, exacting only security for the future, Congress presented the terms on which the rebel States might be again restored to the Union, leaving to them the full measure of control over their local affairs, excluding the entire question of suffrage, trusting wholly to their magnanimity and sense of justice as to the treatment that hereafter should be dealt to the loyal men in the rebel States, who, true and loyal to the national responsibility to history and to the loyal people of the North, the West and the East, not easy to measure. (Cheers.) Congress did consideration, I say, except the single one of security for the future—saying: Impossible to legislate in accordance with such considerations upon certain men who had taken a solemn oath, before Almighty God, forever to bear faithful allegiance to the United States and obey the Constitution and laws—who had taken that solemn oath upon themselves—and then before high heaven with perjured hands up arms to destroy the Government they had sworn to uphold; with that single reservation, oft quoted, of financing there was no defence of perjury, had proved themselves for their day and generation unfit for public trust. Congress made that restriction: "We waive all, all else, and will shake hands with each man upon these terms and no more." (Cheers. This was denounced by the Executive and his Cabinet, and under his influence and advice rejected by the rebel States. What next? Congress, bound by public opinion, bound by a sense of duty, was driven to one of three alternatives: Either to yield to the Southern States that the rebel States should be entirely relinquished to the unrestricted control of those who had inaugurated and led the rebellion; or, secondly, that they must have the Southern States that had been in the theatre of war placed under military government. The third alternative was that Congress itself should assume the responsibility and take the initiative of passing an enabling act by which society and government could be again organized in those States where the rebellion had produced anarchy, and thus give to the people there the means of protecting themselves and giving to the loyal States of the Union a perpetual guarantee for the allegiance and loyalty of the rebel States. (Applause.) You have seen under what embarrassment, pleasure, Congress, resulting from many causes, that and difficulties, resulting from many causes, that plan of reconstruction has been conducted, but you have seen this, also, that while it has encountered and almost irritable power, patronage and influence of the Executive, it has never for a moment checked the steady, loyal, faithful support of the General-in-Chief of the Armies. (Cheers.) Pausing any reference to myself, except to take this occasion to express my appreciation and gratitude for the support so steadily given to me while in command in the Carolinas, amid all the trying difficulties of that position, let me for illustration of what I have said, point you to the manly, soldier-like, true and loyal friendship and devotion to duty manifested by his subordinate officers in the field, and the hearty cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. There was sheridan sent to New Orleans with a handful of men to control all the turbulent elements of Louisiana and Texas; to restore order out of anarchy; to bring an unwilling people to a sense of allegiance to our flag and Constitution and laws; to extend the hand of protection to the helpless negro, whom we had emancipated and whom we had called to freedom, but to whom we had given no means to protect his freedom or his franchise; obliged to shelter from persecution and tyranny and outrage the loyal whitest compelled to afford security to Northern capitalists who had gone down there in the confidence that an American people we may always feel that wherever he goes, at least within our territory, the hand of power, whether civil or military, will always be bend erted and held over him to protect him from outrage. Sheridan went down to perform this difficult delicate and responsible task. He was arraigned before Congress—for what? Simply for executing the laws of the land passed by the Congress of the United States, the representatives of the people. (Applause.) Did Grant stand upon any mere question of military etiquette? Did he screen himself in that reserve and allence which those who would like to provoke distrust tell you is his shield and his only security? Did he, as the phrase is, "cover himself with the sacred ermine," not content with official appeal, he sat down instantly at his desk, and penned in words that will not die, in language doing equal honor to his intelligence as the sentiments do to his heart, he penned that glorious remonstrance to the Executive, appealing to him to do justice to the cause of duty and the well meant efforts of a faithful soldier who had done the State some service, and to forbear, at least in that instance, from striking down an officer for obeying and executing the laws of the land. (Cheers.) And here, my friends, you see in this narrative, which I do not mean to make tedious to you, that I point out to you in every instance where his sense of duty would permit that the General-in-chief of the army has been as frankly outspoken and unreserved as it was possible, or proper or becoming for an officer in his position to be. (Applause.) Nowhere is this more manifest than in the controversy between the country and the Executive in regard to the reconstruction laws. (Applause.) An ignorance upon a matter so plain, and that may be ascertained and understood would, I think, exclude any such man from the exercise of the ballot. We had an educational qualification. (Laughter.) To proceed. The Executive, General Grant was called to a civil station he was appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*. (Laughter.) It seems to me, he has furnished an answer to those who had once an great anxiety that his merely military education had not given him the necessary experience and qualifications for civil office. You will find many well-meaning gentlemen who have the greatest anxiety that the 16th inst. between the slaves and the masters. What could be more absurd than a party going to battle about a matter of a single right. Well, if that is true, I think it is time to "Call the Union to order." (Laughter.) What is important for the Executive—for I understand that he includes—that party His Excellency belongs to; I therefore refer to the party records, but with profound respect. (Laughter.) Will you propound to us so far as I can see, a strict reading of the Constitution, (laughter,) and the restoration of the Union in a certain method? (Laughter.) Good laughter. I wish to do no injustice to His Excellency's party. It is good. I hope that we will lead us to peace and tranquility without some practical engagement on our part. (Laughter.) I do not see. But very likely if Attorney-General Stanbery were called upon for an opinion it would be entirely clear. It is equally true, I think, that the American people do not desire ultra measures to depart from the legal and proper methods of our relations with the rebel States. It is equally true that the people are not disposed to visit upon them the burthen of an imperfect and improvised financial system. (Laughter.) Nor the exigencies of the war. There is no doubt we shall have more equal, uniform and just laws, and collecting the public revenue, and a more reasonable rate of interest on the public debt. And our people get rather restless when great questions are mixed up with small—one that I am doing business, as in Philadelphia, where the Union League that was got up for loyal and proper measures of importance that was before them in order to stop the whole thing, so that people could not get out of town to enjoy a little fresh air. In Massachusetts they were in such a fever of excitement everything that I am credibly informed that Governor Andrew, who is a radical Republican, has been defeated by a majority of two hundred. And at this rate it was reasonable to suppose that the whole State of New York became Republican, nobody would be allowed to take an airing to work, or to smoke in the streets. Something of the kind, I think, was the case in the Democratic party. I trust you will allow me to affirm as my opinion that the policy of Congress is right, and that the public act of justice by which the Congress of the United States gave to the people of the South who were loyal to our flag the right of suffrage is a just measure, and that the elective franchise is sacred and as irreversible as the proclamation of emancipation. (Applause.) I trust you will be a man free to-day and make him a slave to-morrow. (Laughter.) I trust you will not expect to see any one deprived of the ballot in his hands and take away from him the same ballot to use for 88. Some other man who holds that ballot. (Cheers.) And another, never fought and bled, and who, without planting within your breasts an inextinguishable hatred of treason, would take away the ballot from the black man and give it to the author of that treason. (Cheers.) Three cheers for that sentiment. But when we have done all that we can grant a general amnesty to all who have fought it, for one, would only except those whose signal offences against the laws of war and humanity have placed them beyond the pale of the civilized world. And his and have marked them out as its examples for all time to come. (Cheers.) I do not expect to see any legislation to rehearse to you the military exploits or the military career of Gen. Grant, for the reason of the simplicity of his character and life, his unostentatious habits, and his modest, unassuming manner with all men. These are all familiar as household words. (Cheers.) I may be permitted to express my own feelings, and I think I may say those of all, with reverence, and affection, and devotion due to so good and a man. I do not desire to see him in the length and breadth of the land a soldier who has been in the battle, and who has been in the camp, and who will hesitate an instant to accord to him all the honors and all the civil offices in the gift or within the power of a free people. (Cheers.) There is no soldier in the land who has not been in battle and in camp who fears the direction of civil affairs justice will be done to him. (Cheers.) There are now great employment in Government service, the illustrious commander-in-chief of the army. Let him have confidence and affection, I do so not because he is a trimmer in politics, not that he is a craven who would conceal his opinions; not that he is a man to crawl or put on the gown of humility and solicit your sweet voices—no, like another Coriolanus he would say:

"Better to die, better to serve
Than crave the hire I do deserve.
No, rather than fool it so,
Let the high office and the honors
To one who will do so."

No, he is the true embodiment of the American conditions who put down the rebellion because they loved the Union, and who desire peace now because they pray for tranquility. Been that has concluded amid loud and long-continued applause.

General Sickles was followed by the Hon. Lyman Tremaine, J. B. Chittenden, Esq., and others, and at ten o'clock the meeting dissolved with three cheers for Grant our next President.

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PERSONAL.

—Messrs. Appleton & Co., have on exhibition and for sale a picture of Sir Walter Raleigh, imported by Joshua Montefiore, late a well-known lawyer of New York. The portrait, which is an old family relic, was once the property of Prince Frederick of Orange, and will speedily find its way to the collection of some one of our amateur galleries.

—Dickens's reading of the death of Little Paul Dombey is by far the most effective of his recitations, as those who have heard it will testify. He moves his whole audience to tears by his exquisite pathos.

—Charles Leland, a well known merchant of Philadelphia, died in that city on the 30th ult., aged seventy-seven years. He was one of the founders of the New Hope and Delaware Bridge Company and other enterprises of the day. He purchased the Arch street prison, covering it, site with dwellings, and was for many years a director in the Mechanics' Bank.

—Max Maretzek has lost nearly $35,000 by his present season of Italian Opera. Even "Romeo and Juliet" failed to draw more than one large house. Gounod's new opera has some delicious parts, but the best remind one of "Faust."

—Says the New York *Gazette*: Januaschek has spent $50,000 above her receipts since she came to this country, but hopes yet to make good her losses. The Germans here began to appreciate her only when she was on the eve of departure. She returns here next spring.

—At a concert given at Puebla, Mexico, a few weeks since, one of the feminine singers swallowed poison because her nearest friend had deserted her. She had sung in the first part of the entertainment, and attempted suicide in the second.

WESTERN NEWS.

Hay was selling at six cents a pound—one hundred and twenty dollars a ton—at Cheyenne City, Dakota, on the 26th ult.

In the three days preceding November 26th, snow fell at Cheyenne City sufficiently deep to afford good sleighing. The citizens, however, having no sleighs, had to find other modes of conveyance, or foot it.

The Cheyenne *Argus* of the 30th ult., has the following, which would have sounded somewhat oddly a dozen years ago:

The regular train will wait a half hour this morning for the China and Japan mail. If it does not arrive then a special train will carry it through.

Gold dust to the amount of two hundred and eighty ounces was yesterday sent from Cheyenne City to the Philadelphia mint, through Kountze Bros., by J. P. Butler, late of Montana.

Putnam's Monthly.

Joyfully we hail the reappearance of the "old familiar." True to his promise, the publisher has resurrected this best of our monthlies, which stepped forth into living existence again, fresh and vigorous as ever monthly was. One hundred and thirty-six of as beautifully printed pages as ever were given to discriminating readers, are the measure of quantity; and as to quality, an inference can be drawn from the following table of contents:

The Old and the New, by Chas. F. Briggs; Letter about Putnam's Monthly, by Geo. Wm. Curtis; Thirteen Years of the Nation, by G. P. Lathrop; Up the River, by the author of "Nothing to Wear," Wm. Allen Butler; Jewels of the Deep.—Corals, by Prof. Schele de Vere; Too True, a Story of To-day; Fredericksburg, by D. Augustus Dickert; Beginning, New York, by W. L. Paulding; The Carpenter, a Christmas Story, by the author of "The Ghost," by W. D. O'Connor; Justitia, by S. W. Duffield; Life in Great Cities (New York), by Charles Elliott; The late Francis L. Hawks, by Evert A. Duychinck; The Italian Question, by H. T. Tuckerman; The Lyrist, by Edgar Fawcett; The Voyage, by James Lawson; Gen. Grant, Dickens's Second Visit, by Robt. Tomes; Editor's Monthly Chronicle—Occurrences, by V. B. Denslow; Literature, by E. A. Duychinck; Fine Arts, by S. S. Conant; Music, and Table-Talk.

The Public Domain.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Interior that during the last fiscal year the Government disposed of 7,041,114 50 acres of the public lands. Nearly two and a half millions acres were located with college scrip, one and three-quarters million were taken for homesteads, one million acres of swamp lands were approved to States, three-quarters of a million were sold, and half a million each were taken on military warrants and granted to railways, roads and canals. The quantity disposed of this year exceeds that of last year by 3,411,800 acres. The cash receipts this year were $1,347,862, a sum greater than that received in 1866 by more than half a million dollars.

SPEAKING of the hanging of the Fenians in Manchester, England, a correspondent says: Disguise it how you will, this is a political execution. Allen, and Larkin, and Gould have been hanged this morning in order to crush a political movement. I will not do the Government the injustice of believing that they hanged them in obedience to the demand of a mob, although that mob comprised a great part of the wealth, the rank, and even the culture of England. The passions of men ordinarily above the dominion of passion, have led them to join the cry, at once cow

The Daily Commercial

STATE NEWS.

A breach of promise case is occupying the attention of arbitrators at Oil City.

The Hollidaysburg *Whig* claims that if the railroad between that place and Pattonsville be built, Hollidaysburg will become one of the greatest iron manufacturing localities in the state.

The first Annual Institute for Cambria county, under the new law, will be held in the Court House at Ebensburg, Tuesday, January 7th, 1868, and continue four days.

An oil well near Pleasantville, owned by Spiritualists, will be completed during the next few days. The medium who located the well struck several sixteenths at $5,000 each.

Miss Julia Arms, of Columbia, died on Tuesday from the effects of a surgical operation. She was afflicted with a tumor weighing thirty pounds, which was removed by a number of experienced surgeons at the cost of her life.

The young man McQuown, who stabbed Young Shields at a singing school in Indiana county, causing his death, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

The boiler at No. 6, Shamburg's well, Venango county, exploded at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, from a defect in some portion of it. It went through the engine house and through the derrick, cutting it down over the heads of two men who were drilling. Strange to say, no one was hurt. The engine was carried fifty yards before it struck the ground.

Harrisburg policeman named McClure, while intoxicated, attempted to invade the dwelling of a respectable citizen on Wednesday afternoon, but was prevented and arrested by the Sheriff who happened to be near. McClure has been suspended and held to bail for trial.

Harrisburg is infested with a number of diabolical scamps, who will some day stretch a rope up. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Catharine Yeager was knocked down in the street, an outrage attempted but the miscreant was put to flight by the approach of some citizens. The young woman was dangerously injured. On the same evening, a young girl named Annie Coffey was also knocked down, but her screams brought the policemen to her rescue and her assailant fled.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia on Wednesday, Dr. McClure read a report relative to a lung disease of cattle in various parts of the country, together with announcement of its incurability, at least at the hands of the cow doctors of the affected districts, calling special attention to the disease as it exists in the town of Concord, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, illustrating how systematically and effectually the disease is nurtured, propagated and rapidly spread. For instance, a farmer goes to market and gets four or five cows, one of them a little out of sorts; they are driven to their new home slowly, occasionally lighting with other cattle over the roadside fences, and when they are driven to the pasture they are put into a field adjoining the cows of a farm, where cattle are at pasture. The only one spoken of is in two days dead. Some of those animals spoken along the roadside are sick; some die; others are sold to butchers, and the remainder are sent to market to be sold and bought by other farmers for dairies and stock purposes.

Senator Sumner and Temperance.

In a correspondence of the *Wadhams Post*, St. Louis, from Bloomington, Ill., the following anecdote is told of Senator Sumner: During the evening of October 21, Charles Sumner lectured in Bloomington, and the hall in Chandler's Opera House, was filled to overflowing. On this occasion Mr. Sumner gained many friends, especially among the Germans, on account of his impartial criticism of the temperance movement. Over a bottle of Catawba wine, shortly before the lecture, he gave some American friends the following account of a change of views:

"I was educated a strict Puritan as you were. Forty-six years ago I visited Germany, and at my first Sunday in Aix-la-Chapelle. Ignorant of German, I hardly knew how to spend the day, when a crowd, moving in a certain direction, attracted my attention. I followed the multitude, and found myself in an open space. A little hill some happy old men were playing on some musical instruments, and on the side children were merrily playing. Everybody was happy. I was completely charmed and asked myself the question, 'Why cannot Germans enjoy the Sabbath in a similar way?' From that hour my Puritanical coat was too small for me; it split, and since that day I have had brighter and broader views of things."

Then Mr. Sumner praised the wine that grows on the banks of the Moselland, the Rhine, as well as the remarkable sobriety of the inhabitants:

"After I had that fatal encounter with Brooks"—and here the Senator showed the old scar on his head—"it was German air and German wine that cured me. If my countrymen could visit Germany, and become acquainted with the inhabitants and their customs, they would have other notions regarding temperance and Sunday laws."

English Opinion with an American Application.

William Forsyth, an English lawyer and author of ability, in a learned work entitled "Trial by Jury," which has not been republished in this country, alludes to the fact that "cases in a certain class of cases frequently result in convict, although the charge is not clearly proved, and remarks: "This has happened at different times in Great Britain, and it might be carried to such an extent as to render a state prosecution hopeless attempt. But the evil suggests its own remedy. It may, I think, be safely asserted that when this universal disinclination to convict exists, even when the evidence is strong, it is time to change the measures which have provoked such a humiliating result. It is worse than useless to persist in a course of policy which renders the execution powerless, and gives a triumph to the mob in every verdict of acquittal. The track of the vessel must be altered, when she can make no headway in the course that she has been hitherto steered."

Americans in Russia.

Very many more Americans have visited Russia during the past year than ever before. It now, in fact, become the favorite stamping ground of tourists from this side of the waters and everywhere through the country receive the attention than any other foreigners. While the people treat them with the marked consideration and courtesy, the Government takes care that they shall not be annoyed by police or other officials. While Englishmen and Frenchmen have their trunks searched and undergo a good deal of general scrutiny, Americans pass hither and thither at will, without molestation. From Czar to peasant, all extend a cordial welcome to those coming from the United States.

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LOWEST PRICE.
THE WHOLESALE STOCK TO PRESENT
LOW MARKET RATES,
IN NEW YORK.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c and up.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c and up.
Real Lace Goods, a large assortment, at prices to suit all.
Trimming Ribbons, at 10c per yard.
Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, 75c.
Gents' Heavy Kid Gloves, $1 50 per pair.
Heavy Cotton Stockings at 12½c.
Boulevard Skirts, at a great reduction.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 25 and upwards.
Duplex and other makes of Hoop Skirts, a big lot, worth from $2 00 to $3 50, slightly soiled, at 50c.
Neck Ties at half cost.
French Corsets at $1 and up.
Breakfast Shawls and all Fancy Woolen Goods at less than cost of making
Shirts and Drawers, 50c and up.
A complete line of Misses' and Ladies' Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at very low figures.
Good Star Shirts, at $2.
5,000 Skeins Saxony Yarn, at 5c per skein.

One of our Firm is now in New York purchasing
JOB LOTS AT AUCTION
OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods
Call and examine for yourself, at
Nos. 77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
eod

CHRISTMAS GOODS.
Fancy and Plain Sugar Toys
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
5,000 boxes PLAIN AND FANCY SUGAR TOYS, HEARTS, FIGURES, &c., for the Holidays. The selection embraces a larger variety and are
OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY IN THE CITY
We are also making a large number of new styles of CONFECTIONERY, suitable for the trade. Buyers are solicited to examine our stock.
REYMER & BROS.,
NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AT COST.
PREPARATORY TO
TAKING STOCK.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OIL CLOTHS
HOLLANDS,
AND
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.
RAG CARPETS,
A SPECIALTY.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

CHURCH CARPETS.
We have a large and carefully selected Stock of
CARPETS,
Bought especially for
Carpeting Churches.
Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to
ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS
AT COST.
Also, all Grades and Widths of
Mattings Used for Churches,
AT COST.
We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER BATES & BELL'S.
VELVET CARPETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 91 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
EVERYTHING CHEAP
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO'S.
NO HUMBUG.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
PRICES OF ALL GOODS
REDUCED TO
COST AND LESS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
PERSONS WANTING
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Will find this the great opportunity to purchase
EVERYTHING CHEAP,
AT
JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.
Each article has been marked down to the
LOWEST PRICE.
THE WHOLESALE STOCK TO PRESENT
LOW MARKET RATES
IN NEW YORK.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c and up.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c and up.
Real Lace Goods, a large assortment, at prices to suit all.
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Duplex and other makes of Hoop Skirts, a big lot, worth from $2 00 to $3 50, slightly soiled, at 50c.
Neck Ties at half cost.
French Corsets at $1 and up.
Breakfast Shawls and all Fancy Woolen Goods at less than cost of making
Shirts and Drawers, 50c and up.
A complete line of Misses' and Ladies' Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at very low figures.
Good Star Shirts, at $2.
5,000 Skeins Saxony Yarn, at 5c per skein.

One of our Firm is now in New York purchasing
JOB LOTS AT AUCTION
OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods
Call and examine for yourself, at
Nos. 77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
eod

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various supplements thereto, I, WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY, Mayor of said city, do issue this my proclamation, declaring the SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, being the 10th day of the month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth will meet at their several places of holding the elections in their respective wards and precincts and elect by ballot, under the provisions of a supplement to said Act of Assembly, approved the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.
One person to serve as Controller of said city.
One person to serve as Treasurer of said city.
One person to serve as City Attorney of said city.

On the same day, in conformity to the above cited authorities, the citizens of the

First ward will elect by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council of said city and two persons to serve as members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Tenth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—First Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—Second Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Collins Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Liberty Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Penn Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Oakland Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fitt Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Pitt Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Elizabeth Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and shall be residents of the wards in which they shall be elected, and shall at the time be qualified voters therein.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1867.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Smithfield and Wylie streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn and Adams street.

The electors of the Sixth ward, First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, First ward, at Public School House in said ward.

Second ward, at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house of Joseph Gausler, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower portion of Collins township to meet at the school house on Albion Hill, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Peebles township, to meet at the Public School House, commonly known as School House No. 6, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road, near Glenwood Grove, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, near Oakland, in said township

Given under my hand and seal of the said City of Pittsburgh, this the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.

WM. C. M'CARTHY, Mayor.

L. S.

td

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
1y28-1y

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS, Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK
OF
WOOLEN GOODS,
FOR THE COLD WEATHER,
IN
BLANKETS, BLANKETS, COVERLETS,
QUILTS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS,
NUBIAS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTH,
HEAVY CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,
HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS, &c.,
AT AS
LOW PRICES AS CAN BE FOUND ANYWHERE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN
Silk, All Wool and Merino,
AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
NO. 188
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
JOBBERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK,
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
EASTERN PRICES.
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARP CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
86 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND
CARRIAGE HARDWARE.
Just Received, a full line of
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of
HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,
All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.
Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
THOMAS HARE & BRO,
NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
E. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM.....C. A. KEHEW.....W. H. WHITEHEAD.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

B. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.
56 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS
A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 MARKET ST.
We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

THE NEW
Glove Fitting Corset,
GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,
ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,
Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,
NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,
JUST OPENED BY
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 *FIFTH STREET.*

BARRED FLANNEL.
THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED
FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

1867. FALL. 1867.
DRY GOODS.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
AND
Country Blankets.
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOVERNMENT
BLANKETS.
LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST
30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY
NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,
From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 12 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD.
Great chance for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp..	3:13 a m	Chicago Ex..	3:42 a m
Cleveland Ex..	3:13 a m	Cleveland Ex..	3:42 a m
Erie & Yen Ex	6:12 a m	Chicago Ex..	10:38 a m
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex..	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail..	6:38 a m	Chicago Ex....	2:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex..	4:03 p m
Pitts. & Cl'd'l via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Erie & Yen. Ex	6:12 p m
		Chicago Ex....	6:48 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:13 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex..	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex....	3:38 p m	Pitt. & Cl'd'l ex. via Youngs'n	9:38 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m		

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Br'n Acc....	8:35 a m	N. Br'n Acc....	7:02 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Br'n Acc..	8:38 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac..	9:38 a m
Rochester Ac..	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc..	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:33 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:43 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Br'n Acc..	5:33 p m	N. Br'n Acc..	3:13 p m
N. Br'n Acc..	6:38 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	6:43 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	9:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:38 p m

☞ 3:38 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:38 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 3:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " " "	2:00 p m	10:40 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:36 a m
First M'K'sport Accom.	11:00 a m	3:40 p m
Second " "	10:30 p m	3:05 p m
Braddock's "	6:10 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton.	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

	Arrive.	Depart.
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express.. 2:00 a m
Day Line	3:30 a m	Wall's No. 1.. 6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Mail Train.. 6:30 a m
Brinton No. 8	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 3.. 8:00 a m
Wall's No. 5	8:15 a m	Cincinnati Ex. 11:05 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 2.. 11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac.	12:00 m	Johnstown Ac. 1:40 p m
Phila. Express.	1:50 p m	Wall's No 6.. 2:30 p m
Wall's No 2	2:30 p m	Phil. Express. 3:05 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m	Wall's No. 8.. 6:50 p m
Wall's No. 7	5:00 p m	Wall's No. 9.. 8:30 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line.. 7:30 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig'train	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7.. 10:30 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:18 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 12:40 p. m.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation stop at Turtle Creek Station daily. Day Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 2.	9:00 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsburg No 2.	11:30 a m
Sharpsburg No 3.	1:20 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No 3.	4:15 p m	Harmersville	3:55 p m
Mail	6:00 p m	Freeport No 4.	6:30 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No 4.	7:50 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 8:00 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:30 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 1:55 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Harr's Station and Pine Creek. These Tickets are good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6:50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannastown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES ROTHERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	9:05 a m	12:45 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:10 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	5:40 p m
Walker's Accommod'n	11:10 a m	8:05 p m
Fast Express	3:00 p m	10:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:05 p m	9:35 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	5:30 p m	8:30 a m

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.
Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:15 p. m.
The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo and the principal points West and Southwest.
For tickets and further information, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, Union Depot, (Sixth st. side).
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
E. A. FORD, General Ticket Agent.
JOS. H. MILLER, G. F. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Passenger Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail to & from Brady's Bend	6:30 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Second do. do.	10:00 a m	10:15 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 a m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works.	1:00 p m	3:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. M. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
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MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURG

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ANOTHER VENERABLE CITIZEN GONE.—We are called upon to announce the death of another old citizen,—Daniel Negley, of Negley, Liberty, who died on Thursday morning last, aged sixty-six years. He was one of the oldest citizens of that neighborhood, and was a well-known and highly respected resident of Lawrenceville, Pa., for many years. He was a brother of Gen. James Negley, of Pittsburgh, and has left a large family to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place this afternoon at one o'clock, from his late residence.

FREE LUNCH.—Captain B. Galbraith, late of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, intends to commemorate the anniversary of his muster out of service, by giving a free lunch to his friends and former comrades in the field, on Tuesday next, from ten A. M. to 12 P. M., at his store, No. 56 Diamond Alley, near Smithfield street. Captain Galbraith served with distinction in the late war, and richly deserves the good wishes of his comrades on this occasion, which he design celebrating.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday Coroner Clawson was notified of the fact that a colored man, named Obediah Maloney, had died suddenly at a house near the head of Webster street, known as "Dead Maloney," under circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion that unfair play had been used. An inquest was accordingly held on the body, when the following particulars were developed. The deceased, who was over seventy years of age, had been in feeble health for some time past, but was as well as usual when he retired to bed on Thursday evening. Early yesterday morning he awakened some of the inmates of the dwelling-house, and complained of being unwell, shortly afterward expired. The jury, after hearing all the evidence in the case, returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

Citizens' Ticket in the Second Ward, Lawrenceville.

The citizens of the Second ward, Lawrenceville, held a primary meeting yesterday evening at the School House, for the nomination of candidates for ward officers. There being two Citizens' Tickets in the field, the contest was very exciting and bitter. Below we give the results:

Select Council—J. C. Hutchison, 181; A. D. Anderson, 21.

Common Council—John Chislett, Jr., 172; John B. Scott, 161; S. McMahan, 15; A. Scott, 25.

School Director—John Moore, 175.

Judge of Election—John Mowry, 157.

Inspector—J. H. Cochran, 134.

Return Inspector—Wm. Mowry, 172.

Assessor—James Esler, 186.

Constable—James Pillow, 126; James Gold, 31; W. C. Brown, 1.

Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the last anniversary of this society, held in Philadelphia, it was resolved to hold special meetings in the leading cities of the land, for the benefit and in the interest of this great work. A grand mass convention of all the Methodist churches in the two cities and surrounding towns will be held this evening in Christ Church, Penn street, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The occasion promises to be one of universal interest, and no doubt the spacious edifice will be crowded to its fullest capacity. Bishop Janes, of New York, and Dr. A. J. Kynett, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, and Editor of the Christian Advocate, address the convention.

The various appointments of the distinguished divines have been arranged as follows: Liberty street —Dr. J. P. Durbin, M. E. Church, Allegheny City; Bishop Janes, 10½ o'clock. A. M., Smithfield street—Bishop Janes, 7½ o'clock, P. M., Fifth Avenue, Allegheny City—Dr. Kynett, 7 o'clock P. M.

Improvements in the City Building.

At the last meeting of the City Councils a resolution was adopted providing for the enlargement of the Council Chambers, so as to afford accommodations for the members from the new districts. The alterations have already been commenced, and are being pushed forward rapidly. The partitions between the ante-rooms and the chambers have been torn away, thereby adding about ten feet to the length of each of the halls. The walls and ceilings will be handsomely papered and the wood work repainted. The chambers will be ready for occupancy at the December meeting of Councils.

The office of Mr. Moore, the City Engineer, is also being enlarged by the addition of the adjoining room. The business of this department has increased considerably during the past year, and as Mr. Moore has at the present time four assistants who are constantly employed, Mr. Moore is an efficient and energetic officer, and has rendered entire satisfaction to the Councils. During his term of service he has superintended the construction of the Wood street and Virgin alley sewers, the grading and paving of Bedford street, the location of the Seventh improvement on Wood street, besides many other improvements.

A Few Words to the Citizens of Allegheny

The Allegheny Ladies' Association for the relief of the poor have faithfully dispensed the means which you have placed at their disposal for many years. During this time we have so fully enjoyed your confidence that you have never failed to respond to our appeals to whatever extent the demand upon us required. It has only been necessary to circulate our subscription book among those whose names are familiar to us as generous givers.

We now ask an increased liberality for the reason that the necessity is greater than ever before, and unless our means of relief are greater, the suffering must be correspondingly increased. The circumstances which make many of you feel less able to give, bear with tenfold force upon the unfortunate who are compelled to seek aid, and in addition to the ordinary causes of want, there is an unusual amount of sickness among the poor.

A number of families, reported by our visitors as suffering with small-pox must be sustained; and there are many others who are almost as helpless from chronic diseases, or other complications of misfortune, which entitle them to our sympathy in their distress.

With heavy hearts at the thought of the long winter just beginning, and our minds filled with the sorrowful scenes which are daily witnessed by our visitor, we make the simple statement of our needs, in the faith that God will put it into your hearts to fill up the empty hands you see in our book.

Our subscription book will be circulated, and contributions may be handed to any of the Managers of the Society:

Mrs. Robinson, No. 1, Federal street.
Mrs. Rymer, No. 50 Sheridan avenue.
Mrs. Hays, Stockton Avenue.
Mrs. Trevor, Anderson street.
Mrs. Palmer, Anderson street.
Mrs. Cookinham, North Canal street.
Mrs. Bread ng, No. 72 Washington street.
Mrs. Lowry, No. 72 Washington street.
Mrs. Jennings, Rodney street.
Mrs. McClintock, No. 87 Washington street.
Mrs. Patterson, Sandusky street.
Mrs. Anderson, Sandusky street.
Mrs. Polmeter, No. 10 Fifth Avenue.
Mrs. Cochrane, Sandusky street.
Mrs. Hogg, Espianade street.
Mrs. Kay, Bidwell street.
Mrs. Logan, Bidwell street.
Miss Fleming, Robinson street.
Miss Bell, No. 62 Ohio street.
Miss Waring, Union Avenue.
Miss Mortimer, Sterrett Avenue.
Miss Smith, Park street.
Miss Bleeson, Western Avenue.
Miss Bibby, No. 30 Washington street.
Miss Whitten.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Business Transacted in the Criminal Court—Motion for a New Trial of the Smith-Hontz Ejectment Case—Adjournment of the United States Court.—The Equity List.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGES STERRETT AND SHANNON.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Rev. S. Washington, indicted for the larceny of a receipt, reported yesterday as on trial, was taken up at the opening of Court. Dr. Trevor, of the Allegheny City, was sworn for the defense, and said that Mr. Bell had stated to him twice in conversation that the prosecutor had used the term "grabbed" the receipt without paying the money. Mr. Washington's character was above reproach in the church of which he was pastor. Several other witnesses, among them Mr. B. L. Fahnestock and Mr. Hutchinson, testified to the good character of the defendant. Mr. Hutchinson said it was "A. No. 1."

The case was submitted to the Jury without argument.

Judge Sterrett, in charging the Jury, said it was a matter of doubt whether the paper drawn up for receipt could be regarded of value before given. Unless article was of value, it could not be forgery. The paper was a subject of larceny if it was of any value simply as a piece of paper. Although it might be of no value as a receipt, it was a question for them as to the value of a piece of paper. He did not think this was a case that should have been brought into the Criminal Court. That it was simply a dispute between parties, and should be settled in the civil court. The jury after a few moments's absence rendered a verdict of not guilty.

SENTENCED TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Jacob Keyser, sixteen years of age, was tried on a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants and boots from the house of James Lawson, in Mc'andless township, on the 26th of September. The prosecuting witness, Mr. Lawson, testified that the articles were taken from his house and found in the possession of Keyser. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The prisoner was called up for sentence and said: "I have been in Allegheny City, was working for the defendant, Mr. Bell had stated to him twice in conversation that the prosecutor had used the term "grabbed" the receipt without paying the money. Mr. Washington's character was above reproach in the church of which he was pastor. Several other witnesses, among them Mr. B. L. Fahnestock and Mr. Hutchinson, testified to the good character of the defendant. Mr. Hutchinson said it was "A. No. 1."

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